

## FIRST WORLD WAR CAUSES & CONSEQUENCES

FIITJEE

- ⇒ The War of 1914 - 1918 is called the first world war, because of the involvement of majority of the countries of the world in it.
- ⇒ The war was the first in which aircrafts were used on a large scale.
- ⇒ Balloons and aeroplanes were used for surveys and for photography - tally locating the enemy. Submarines are also used.
- ⇒ In addition, the poisonous gas was <sup>also</sup> used to kill enemy.
- ⇒ In the first world war, 36 countries participated, among them more than 650 lakh people were involved in the war.
- ⇒ More than 130 lakh people were died, more than than 220 lakh people injured & more than 70 lakh people lost their vital organs of their body.

### CAUSES:

- ⇒ Diplomatic pact or Secret alliances
- ⇒ Otto von Bismarck (1871-1890) who unified Germany in 1870. Played active role in formation of secret alliances.
- ⇒ Bismarck defeated France in 1870 at Sedan and signed a treaty called "Treaty of Frankfurt"
- ⇒ According to this treaty France surrendered his two provinces to Germany i.e. Alsace & Lorraine.
- ⇒ From this insult & humiliation French determined to defeat Germany & get back the lost two provinces.
- ⇒ Bismarck wanted to make France alone in world politics
- ⇒ Bismarck made a Tripact with Germany, Austria & Russia

⇒ But in 1878 in Berlin Congress, Austria entered in a alliance with Germany & Italy.

⇒ But in 1879 in Berlin Congress, Russia disagreed to Austria & separated.

⇒ In 1879 - Bismarck signed a <sup>Pact</sup> agreement with Austria.

⇒ In 1882 - Italy joined in the alliance. Then "Triple Alliance" was formed, (Germany, Austria & Italy).

They determined to help each other against any threat to their peace & security.

After the death of Bismarck in 1890, European politics had been changed.

Russia and France became closer.

In 1891 - both Russia & France made a treaty (Military Pact) known as "Dual Alliance".

England was <sup>stayet</sup> neutral from the two treaty.

Kaiser William wanted to dominate all over the world with his aggressive attitude.

Because of the attitude of Germany England left her neutrality policy and signed a series of treaty.

England signed a treaty with Japan in 1902.

In 1904 with France, in <sup>1907</sup> with Russia.

And finally "Triple Entente" was formed between England, Russia & France.

Hostility increased between the two groups which led to the first World War.

## (2) Aggressive Nationalism

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- ⇒ In 19<sup>th</sup> Century Nationalism developed across the world.
- ⇒ Gradually Nationalist started to compare with other countries.
- ⇒ And believed "My Country, it's heritage, it's status is greater" & became selfish. These kinds of thinking leads to aggressive Nationalism.
- ⇒ In Aggressive Nationalism Germany had reached onto the climax and they declared Germany is the Superior country of the world (in every aspect).
- ⇒ In Germany, Austria, (Balkan states) Interfered in world politics which destabilise the balance of power in Europe. and increased hostility against England.

## 3) Militarism

- ⇒ Because of the Aggressive Nationalism, each & every country wanted to make strong their Military strong.
- ⇒ Military competition started among European countries.
- ⇒ All the countries had established <sup>organisations of</sup> SPY, & Secret agents.

In 1890 Germany declared his Naval power has been more than England. England considered it is a threat to their mother land. Tension increased.

~~With the~~ <sup>new</sup> The New Invention & discoveries of Science led to manufacture <sup>many</sup> destructive weapons in Europe. These Military competition lead to hostility & enmity among the countries & lead to first world war.

(A) Imperialism

- ⇒ Many European countries were Industrialised during that time & wanted to acquire more wealth.
- ⇒ There was a race for colonies among the European countries.
- ⇒ The Industrial Revolution increased the demand for raw material & market.
- ⇒ After the Unification of Germany and Italy, they jumped into the colonial race.
- ⇒ Most of the Asian & African countries were colonised by France & England.
- Kaiser William had to search for new places & wanted to become colonial power. This competition for colonies made differences among European countries. England did not want to make Germany a colonial power. Eng & France made a treaty in 1907 to isolate Germany in this race.
- These developments led to enmity among the European and led to first world war.

French War  
Anglo-French War } - 1759 - 1763  
BELGIUM  
FRENCH

First - 1740 - 48  
2nd - 1749 - 54  
3rd - 56 - 63

(5) KAISER - WILLIAM - II

- ⇒ He became the emperor of Germany in 1888.
- ⇒ In 1878 (Berlin Congress) British showed different attitude towards Turkey (Ottoman empire)
- ⇒ Kaiser William-II declared Germany was the best friend of Turkey.
- ⇒ Real motive behind this was to establish built Railway line from Berlin to Bagdad.
- ⇒ British afraid of this line 'Railway line' thought it will be affected to his colonies in Asia.
- ⇒ So France colonized Serbia also will be affected
- ⇒ So France & Russia opposed the construction which led more enmity

(6) MOROCCO CRISIS

- ⇒ In 1904 Agreement was signed between French & Eng. within this French would recognise Britain's position in Egypt. in return British approval of possible French occupation of Morocco.
- ⇒ France started process to occupy Morocco.
- ⇒ The Germans announced they would assist the Sultan of Morocco to maintain his country independence.
- ⇒ In 1905 German went to Tangier (Morocco's city) & declared all possible help to Morocco.
- ⇒ French opposed German activities and called for war

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- ⇒ In 1906 at Algeciras - A conference was held . And French will enjoy some economic benefit but he will not occupy Morocco .
- ⇒ This was a diplomatic win of Germany against France
- ⇒ And it leads to enemy between France / Germany .

### (7) Bosnia & Herzegovina crisis

- ⇒ Bosnia & Herzegovina was under Turkey's Rule .
- ⇒ After the Russia & Turkey war in (1877) 1878 in Berlin Conference . Bosnia & Herzegovina handed over to Austria .
- ⇒ In 1908 Oct 7<sup>th</sup> Austrian King Francis Joseph declared the two countries as ~~granted as parts~~ to annexed with Austria .
- ⇒ Austria dis-obeyed Berlin Treaty .
- ⇒ Serbia opposed this move and convinced to other country
- ⇒ Tuy Incident made enmity between Austria & Serbia
- ⇒ Germany supported  ~~Serbia~~ Austria , Eng supported Serbia .

### (8) Agadir crisis

- ⇒ There was a further development in the morocco situation .
- ⇒ French sent troops to morocco .
- ⇒ Germany sent a gunboat , the panther , to the moroccan port of Agadir hoping to pressureise the french .
- ⇒ England supported to france

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⇒ This dispute was solved by peaceful manner  
⇒ Because France & England were ready to fight against Germany.  
⇒ Then Kaiser prepared for war.

### (9) BALKAN WAR

⇒ Austria vs Serbia & Austria vs Russia  
⇒ The Austrian king taking advantage of a revolution of Turkey annexed Turkey's province of Bosnia  
⇒ This was a deliberate blow to the neighbouring state of Serbia which had been hoping to acquire Bosnia  
it had 3 million Serbs..  
⇒ Germany supported to Austria & France & England supported to Russia  
⇒ Balkan war started in 1912 - 13  
⇒ ~~The First~~ Austro-German Alliance gained success in Balkan War.  
⇒ Rivalries raised between Austria & Serbia.  
⇒ This was the quarrel which led to outbreak of war.

### (10) LACK OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION

⇒ There was hadn't any International organisation to avoid the tension of war.  
⇒ In 1899 & 1907 at Hague some rules were made to avoid war  
⇒ But it was not bound to obey the rules if they had no <sup>intention</sup> to follow the (Hague Conference Rule)  
⇒ European -

## **QUESTION**

### IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF FIRST WORLD WAR

- ⇒ At Sarajevo (28<sup>th</sup> June 1914) was the event which sparked off the war.  
The Archduke <sup>franz</sup> ferdinand, nephew and heir of the emperor emperor Franz Joseph, was paying an official visit to Sarajevo (Bosnia, capital)
- ⇒ When he & his wife were shot dead by a Serbian terrorist. belonged to a Serbian Secret organization "Black hand".
- Austria blamed to Serbia.
- Before the incident <sup>Austria</sup> Serbia blockade the Adriatic Sea which connect Serbia to Bosnia.
- July <sup>23<sup>rd</sup> 1914 - Austria Sent Ultimatum (10 condition) & it should accept within 48 hours.  
Although Serbia accepted but could not give satisfactory reply to Austria.</sup>
- Austria became very happy & prepared for war.

28<sup>th</sup> June 1914 - Austria attacked Serbia.

1<sup>st</sup> August - Germany declared war against <sup>Russia</sup> Serbia

France declared war against Germany & Austria

August 3<sup>rd</sup> - Germany declared war against France

August 4<sup>th</sup> - England declared war against Germany  
(Belgium cause)

⇒ Division of the world

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<u>Alliances</u>	<u>Central Power</u>
France, Russia, England,	Germany, Austria-Hungary,
Serbia, Belgium	Turkey & Bulgaria
Portugal, Greece,	
Rumania, Japan & China	
⇒ 1915 - Italy Joined	
⇒ 1917 - USA joined	

⇒ Initially Alliances were defeated, Central powers got many victories

⇒ Germany defeated to entire ~~North~~<sup>West</sup> Europe. In Eastern front Russia was badly defeated by hand of Germany.

⇒ in 1917 Russia withdrawn from war.

⇒ Soldiers of France, England, India were defeated at Turkey.

⇒ Germany ~~is destroyed~~ Submarines destroyed many Naval ships of England & France.

⇒ In mean time some USA's Passenger & cargo ships were attacked by Germany.

⇒ That is why in 1917 USA joined in the war.

⇒ Alliances became strong and defeated to Central power

⇒ Nov 9<sup>th</sup> 1918 - Kiser William voluntarily left the throne and fled away to Holland by motor bike.

⇒ In Nov 11<sup>th</sup> Germany signed a military treaty to end.

## Result of war

### (1) Political consequences

#### (1) End of Monarchy

- ⇒ After the first world war in many countries monarchy & autocratic type of Govt. was came to an end.
- ⇒ Because of first world war Hohenzollern dynasty of Germany, Habsburg of Austria, Romanov of Russia were declined.
- ⇒ In 1922 Ottoman empire came to end.
- ⇒ In 1923 "Khalifa" System was abolished.
- ⇒ Autocratic Govt. of Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Finland came to an end.
- ⇒ England, Spain, Greece Romania Monarchy System was not completely wiped out but democratic form of Ruling was started.

#### 2) Growth of Democracy

- ⇒ A winning of Alliance in the war led to growth of Democracy.
- ⇒ Many countries of Europe started democratic form of Govt.

- ⇒ In Germany Republican govt was started
- ⇒ After the war, Russia, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Austria, Poland, Lithuania, Finland & Turkey became Republican countries.

### (3) Internationalism

- ⇒ Many countries believed that without mutual cooperation & friendship peace can't be prevailed in the world. the Solution
- ⇒ War is not the only way to diffuse the tensions.
- ⇒ Problems.
- ⇒ In 1919 Paris peace conference was held under the leadership of Clemenceau of (PM) France
- ⇒ Woodrow Wilson (USA) Lord George (England) Clemenceau (France) Played important role in Paris peace conference.
- ⇒ In 1919 Treaty of Versailles was signed against Germany
- ⇒ With Austria Treaty of Trianon, with Hungary Treaty of Trianon, with Bulgaria Treaty of Neuilly and with Turkey Treaty of Sevres & Lausen.
- ⇒ Finally League of Nations (~~1920~~) <sup>1920</sup> was established

### (4) Growth of Nationalism

- ⇒ Nationalism spread throughout Europe.
- ⇒ In order to make any Nation, some many factors like language, Religion, culture & life style were considered.

(2)

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- ⇒ USA stressed Self-determination & self decision of a country.
- ⇒ USA announced 14 Points programmes to other countries at Paris - peace conference.
- ⇒ After Paris - peace of conference eight New countries were formed i.e. Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Poland, Finland, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia.

## 2) Economic Consequences

- ⇒ In the First world ~~was~~ 100 Cr Rupees spent directly.
- ⇒ Many more spent indirectly than make to estimate by the economist.
- (1) ~~problems~~ in Eco. Growth
- ⇒ In many countries, their Trade, Industry, Agriculture sectors were ~~severely~~ in crisis due to spent of Govt. money.
- ⇒ Production declined, countries depended to other countries for their basic needs.
- ⇒ Prices increased which deteriorated eco. status of the people.

(2) Deflation

- ⇒ Many countries printed paper currency to solve out the problems of loan, that led to deflation.
- ⇒ value of currency was declined.
- ⇒ it affects the welfare activities of people.

(3) Burden of Tax

- ⇒ New Taxes were imposed on people to sort out the ~~the~~ eco-problem.
- ⇒ People faced <sup>sever</sup> problems to pay tax.
- ⇒ People dissatisfied on their Govt.

(3) Social Consequences(1) Changed the Life Style of Women

- ⇒ During war many women came forward and went to factories for production especially war need materials.
- ⇒ Employment opportunity opened for women due to ~~vacancy~~ of lack of manpower in Industry.
- ⇒ Actively participated in different movements & got self-confidence.
- ⇒ Demanded to have equal status along with men.

(4) End of Racial Discrimination

- ⇒ In the war all races of the country participated to defend the country.

⇒ Indian & African army fought in the side of England which from that changes the mindset of Europeans.

⇒ Started to give sympathy to them and the racial discrimination came to end.

### (3) Formation of New Workers Union

⇒ They participated in the war. helped to produce labor need materials.

⇒ After the war they demanded for better status & lifestyle.

⇒ They wanted to involve in Trade, & Commerce & Politics of the country.

⇒ Trade Unions became very strong.  
(growth)

### (4) Decline of Education

⇒ During the war educational institution were neglected.

⇒ Many students participated in the world.

⇒ Military training became compulsory in School.

⇒ Many educational institution were closed.

⇒ Inflation made negative effect to the School & College.

### (A) in Science

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- ⇒ in the first world war many new weapons were manufactured, like, Aircraft, Submarine, bombs & Poisonous gases.
- ⇒ After that Scientist became enthusiastic to invent more & more.
- ⇒ These lead to the competition among the <sup>varying</sup> creatures.

### (B) Culture

- ⇒ It made Negative effect on Culture.
- ⇒ Many historians, Scientist, Artist were lost their life during war.
- ⇒ Many people migrated from their countries.
- ⇒ Many Great, Institution, Hike, Road, Hospital, School College, Heritage, monuments, Railway line were destroyed. (museum, Library.)

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